

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 TO 12

HONOLULU, HAWAII, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1911.

PAGES 9 TO 12

## WATKINS' PROPOSED TAX LAW, DESIGNED TO KEEP A LIMIT OF ONE PER CENT

A new taxation law is contemplated in a bill introduced by Representative Watkins. Where it differs from the present law appears in the following provisions:

"Except as exempted or otherwise taxed, all real property and all personal property within each taxation division shall be subject to a tax each year of such rate per cent upon the full cash value thereof as shall be fixed for that year in the following manner:

"As soon as practicable after the first Monday following the first day of January in each year, the board of supervisors of each county and city and county shall prepare, and transmit to the assessor of the taxation division in which such county or city and county is included, estimates of the amounts of money required to be raised from this tax during that year for such county or city and county for the following purposes respectively (in estimating which amounts there shall be taken in consideration, among other things, outstanding obligations, cash on hand and expected receipts from other sources):

"1. For current expenses other than for the purposes specified in subdivisions 3 and 4 of this section.

"2. For permanent improvements.

"3. For interest and sinking fund for county or city and county bonds, if any; and

"4. The treasurer of the Territory shall similarly prepare, and transmit to the assessors, an estimate of the amount, if any, payable to or retainable by the Territory out of the proceeds of this tax during such year in respect of such county or city and county for school, interest, sinking fund and other purposes, including the cost of assessing and collecting taxes in such county or city and county.

"The assessor shall thereupon estimate the rate per cent at which the property subject to be taxed under this section for the benefit of such county

or city and county shall be taxed in order to yield during that year the amount so estimated to be required for the purpose specified in each of the above subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this section. In estimating such rates the aggregate value of property as assessed for the purpose of this tax for the preceding year shall be taken as a basis.

"If the rate so estimated for the purposes specified in subdivisions 1 and 2 shall when added to the rate required for the purposes specified in subdivisions 3 and 4 make the total rate in excess of one per cent, the rate for the purposes specified in subdivisions 1 and 2 shall be reduced so that such total rate shall be one per cent. If the estimates of the amounts required for the purposes specified in subdivisions 1 and 2 shall not be transmitted to the assessor on or before the last day of January in that year, the assessor shall fix as the rate for the purpose specified in subdivisions 1 and 2 the difference between the rate required for the purposes specified in subdivisions 3 and 4 and the maximum rate of one per cent. The rate thus determined for the purpose specified in subdivisions 1 and 2 shall be divided in the proportion of three-fourths for the purposes specified in subdivision 1 and one-fourth for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The sum of the rates so finally estimated or determined for the purposes specified in said four subdivisions shall be the rate at which property shall be taxed for that year under this section in the taxation division in which such county or city and county is included."

It is further provided that taxes on inter-island telegraph and transportation enterprises, which shall be at the rate of the general property tax in the city and county of Honolulu, also the taxes, if any, on property in the county of Kalawao, shall be collected solely for the use of the Territory. Road taxes as now must be expended in the districts where collected.

## LOS ANGELES DISCUSSION OF TRADE WITH HAWAII

Los Angeles Examiner: That the manufacture, merchants and jobbers of Los Angeles are awakening to the possibilities of more extended trade relations with Honolulu and other cities in the Hawaiian Islands is shown by the organization yesterday of the Los Angeles-Honolulu Commercial Association. This association will seek to capture a good sized share of the business of the islands, and while at the present time there is only one boat, the bark "Alden Bease," running between Los Angeles harbor and Honolulu, it is expected that within a short time trade will have increased to such an extent as to warrant putting on a fleet of merchant ships.

The association is composed of the following firms: Arden Plaster Company, California-Portland Cement Company, Jordan Oil Co., Los Angeles Brick Company, M. A. Newman Co., Hauser Packing Company, Maier Brewing Company and the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Office in Honolulu. The officers of the association, who will also serve as directors, follow: E. C. Hauser, president; John Llewellyn, vice president; C. J. Lehman, secretary-treasurer.

An office will be established in Honolulu to be in charge of a general representative, who will act as agent for each of the companies comprising the organization. The local office of the company is at 501 Lisner building.

The members of the association are optimistic over the trade outlook between the two cities. They say that the business is there and further that there is no valid reason why they should not get it. Of course, the shipping business between the two ports is of fair volume at the present time, but that can be greatly augmented by concerted effort in the belief of local manufacturers.

Some Sample Cargoes.

A variety of products is represented by the membership of the association. The cargo of the immediate future, shipped out of Los Angeles harbor to Honolulu, will consist of cement, asphalt, refined oils, bricks, groceries, meats, beer, structural iron, elevators, hay grain, citrus fruits and many other

The bark Alden Bease, owned by the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company, will carry the shipments of the various concerns in the organization. Ever since it was put on the run between Los Angeles Harbor and Honolulu it has made the return trip in about three months. Now, it is the intention of the association to cut this time to sixty days for the return trip. From Honolulu the bark will bring a cargo of canned pineapples, raw sugar, coffee and rice. The new freight service will be inaugurated March 18.

Want Refined Sugar. The organization of the association was the direct result of the visit to Hawaii, last December, of C. J. Lehman, manager of the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company.

"While there I noted that there were great opportunities for the exchange of products," said Mr. Lehman yesterday. "San Francisco and Seattle manufacturers were handling most of the business, and I came to the conclusion that our manufacturers should go after an extended trade. When the proposition was put up to the manufacturers here they took hold of it with a vim."

"The next thing we should go after is to have a sugar refinery erected near this city. Most of the sugar shipped out of Hawaii is in a raw state and is refined at plants in San Francisco and elsewhere. Los Angeles has no such plant. There is only one refinery in Honolulu turning out the finished product and the demand is equal to the supply so that sugar in the islands is as high in price as here on the coast."

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you will get quick relief. It cost but a trifle. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Executors under the will of Clement Sneyd Kynnersley at Ultoxeter, Staffordshire, England, have accepted to Robert Wallace of Kealahou, Hawaii, for all of the property in his

## ARMY AND NAVY

The quarantine between Leilehua reservation and Honolulu will shortly be raised if health conditions continue to improve.

New Paymaster.

Captain Eleutheros H. Cooke, pay department, who has been stationed in San Francisco as a member of the pay corps for some time, is under orders to come here as paymaster in charge of the office and duties of this military district. Captain Cooke is expected on the April transport from the coast and will be accompanied by Mrs. Cooke and one child. The rest of their household will "come over" later to join Captain and Mrs. Cooke here.

During the interval between the hasty departure on account of his health of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis L. Payson, pay department, from Honolulu to the coast and the assignment of an officer for regular station here, Major Ernest V. Smith, pay department, has most acceptably filled the duties of paymaster for this military district.

Major Smith will return to his station at San Francisco on the next transport and assume the duties of his office in that city, leaving many friends made here.

Marines Coming and Going.

The Marine Corps, stationed at marine battalion headquarters, naval yard station, Hawaii, will not escape the "shaking around" that is destined to touch Uncle Sam's troops in this military district within the next few months. The U. S. A. T. Crook will bring and take away on its return voyage to the coast marine officers and soldiers for this station and from this port. A substantial addition to the marine corps now here is shortly expected from the coast.

Major Wendell C. Neville, U. S. M. C., is commandant of the Marine Corps battalion at this station.

National Guard Inspection.

Major Samuel W. Dunning, Twentieth Infantry, held an inspection of the National Guards on Sunday morning, March 19th. This is not Major Dunning's first inspection of the militia of Hawaii, for he conducted a similar military duty about this date last year for Colonel Jones's troops.

Major Wallace De Witt, medical

corps, from Schofield Barracks was selected to inspect the National Guards of Hawaii from a medical point of view. This examination was also held on Sunday morning.

Few Troops in Frisco.

The movement of so many troops in the United States to the limits of the Department of Texas at this time has practically devastated the offices at headquarters of all the military powers that be. General Tasker H. Bliss, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene F. Ladd, adjutant-general of the department of California, with the rest of General Bliss's staff, consisting of Major George Bell, junior inspector, who officially visited all military reservations in this district in January and February last, and Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, have all gone to join Major-General William H. Carter at San Antonio, Texas.

Only three officers can be found in a day's search, so they say, at the department headquarters of California.

Major Archibald Campbell, coast artillery, was for days the senior officer at headquarters at San Francisco, with only Major Wright and Captain Hampton to keep him company.

The Sinking of the Texas.

The second-class battleship Texas has been reported sunk by the big guns of one of our latest dreadnaughts at a distance of seven miles during gun tests off the Virginia coast, the Texas being used as a target.

A ruling of the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., of recent date, had changed this famous ship's name from Texas to that of San Marcos. So it is really the San Marcos that has gone temporarily beneath the waves instead of the Texas.

Battleship number 35, assigned the name of the Lone Star state of Texas, is under course of construction.

The going down of the San Marcos recalls the fact that this battleship was christened by a Miss Houston of Texas, a niece of the renowned General Sam Houston.

The largest army post in the United States is named "Sam Houston" near San Antonio, Texas, after this grim, old frontier warrior.

Major Wallace De Witt, medical

## STATE CONTROL OF FORESTRY

By J. A. Breckons.

(Special Correspondence of The Star.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.—The direct question of state versus federal control will be raised at the opening of the coming session by the introduction of a bill by Representative Lafferty of Oregon empowering states to create state forestry boards and to provide for the transfer of authority over all forest reserves within the commonwealth. The effect of the Lafferty bill would be to practically abolish the national forestry bureau at Washington and vest the administration of these reserves in the several states within which these areas are located. Eliminations or additions to forest areas, under the measure, must be recommended to congress by the state board, and the approval of the national body secured before such changes could be made. All of the revenues are to go into the state treasury, and the balance remaining after administration expenses are paid to be divided equally between the state school and road funds.

According to the author of the proposed bill, far too much of the forestry appropriation is now expended in the maintenance of the Washington bureau, and too little of it reaches the purposes for which it is appropriated. Granting the work under his plan would require the same number of employees, these would be kept at work in the several states and their salaries thus expended among the people of their own locality instead of at the national capital. The centralization of authority within each state would greatly benefit the settlers, who are now frequently compelled to submit to long delays in having their requests forwarded to Washington.

"One quarter of my own state is withdrawn for forest reserves," said Mr. Lafferty, "and I believe that people of my state are entitled to whatever benefit these areas can produce. It has been estimated that the forest reserves of Oregon will yield an annual income of over a million dollars, from the sale of ripe timber and grazing permits. Half of this sum would give us far better administration than under the present system, and the balance could be turned into the school

several states are better qualified to administer these areas than some official unfamiliar with local conditions, while being amenable to the people of their state will tend to insure greater efficiency."

It is understood Mr. Lafferty will endeavor to organize the western members for the purpose of backing either his bill or one embodying its provisions.

LOOKS GOOD FOR BIG

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

I have only a few thousand shares of Lakeview No. 2 oil stock and when that is sold the price will doubtless advance to one dollar per share. My price is still fifty cents. Do it now.

J. OSWALD LUTTED.

1139 Fort Street.

## WHAT CONGRESS DID AND WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT THINKS OF ITS WORK

Out of the smoke of the closing battle in Congress emerge these results of larger interest:

POSITIVE RESULTS:

Provision of \$3,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama Canal.  
Provision for two new battleships.  
Recodification of the judicial code.  
Creation of forest preserves in the southern Appalachian and White mountains.

Providing for the construction of embassy and legation buildings abroad.  
Requiring the inspection of locomotive boilers.

NEGATIVE RESULTS:

Failure of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Failure of the permanent tariff board bill, which passed the Senate, but was killed by a filibuster in the House.

Failure of the resolution to admit to statehood Arizona and New Mexico, killed by a filibuster in the Senate.

Failure of the proposal to increase the rate of postage on the advertising sections of the large magazines, but a commission provided for to investigate the subject.

Failure of the resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators.

Failure of the general age pension bill.  
Failure to act on Ballinger-Pinchot investigation reports.

Failure to enact the ocean mail subsidy, passed by the Senate alone.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 10.—President Taft in a speech before the closing session of the Southern Commercial Congress tonight reviewed briefly the accomplishments of the last Congress, declaring that in its three sessions it had enacted more helpful legislation than any other Congress since the Civil War. Taft asserted that the greatest accomplishment of the short session, ended March 4th, was the ratification of the Japanese treaty.

The greatest disappointment, he said, was the failure of Congress to ratify the reciprocity agreement with Canada. In this connection he referred to his action in calling an extra session of Congress to convene on April 4th. "My opinion is," said Mr. Taft, "that a majority of both houses, disregarding party lines, will seize so great a national opportunity and promptly ratify the agreement before proceeding to other business."

Reform of Litigation. "One of the crying evils of the present day is the expense of litigation. This Congress has passed an act making substantial reduction in the cost of appealing cases from the courts of first instance to the Court of Appeals. It has adopted a revised code of the laws creating Federal courts and fixing their jurisdiction. It has abolished Circuit Courts altogether, and in this way has been able to simplify the practice in those courts and greatly to reduce expenses. It has increased the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices \$2000 a year, and it has finally done the justice to provide that when Federal Judges are traveling their expenses shall be paid.

Increase of the Army. "In the same session the officers of the line of the Army were increased by 200, the quartermasters by thirty and the engineers by sixty—a very wise provision, enabling the Government to furnish instruction to the militia regiments in each state and to enable the engineers corps of the Army much more efficiently and promptly to carry out the river and harbor improvements to which the country is now directing so much attention.

"In the naval bill the strength of our Navy is increased by two battleships, two colliers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, four submarine torpedo boats, two gunboats and two sea-going tugs. This is in accord with the plan adopted some years ago, and if the rate is maintained we shall have a Navy commensurate with the dignity of the country and able to resist any possible attack.

"The same Congress has provided for the fortification of the Panama canal. The canal was built partly for defensive purposes so that the effectiveness of our Navy might be double in that it could be quickly transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard and vice versa.

Tariff Boards' Defeat. "A great disappointment of the session was the final defeat of a permanent tariff board of five to be appointed by the President, whose duty it should be to acquire all possible information as to the cost of production of articles at home and abroad, and all others relevant to the fixing of a tariff.

Japanese Treaty. "Finally, and the most important thing done, was the ratification of the treaty with Japan. The old treaty was to expire in less than a year. It contained a clause with reference to

(Continued on Page ten.)

